

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA OF ARGENTINA.

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The species of Parasitic Hymenoptera described in this paper were taken by Messrs. A. C. Jensen-Haarup of Silkeborg, Denmark, and P. Jorgensen in 1904-5 and 1906-7 in Western Argentina chiefly, near Mendoza. Some remarks on the climate and vegetation, particularly in relation to the Hymenoptera will be found in a paper in the Danish publication "Flora og Fauna," 1908, pp. 95-111, by Mr. Jensen-Haarup. Very little has been written on the Parasitic Hymenoptera of Western Argentina. It is therefore not surprising that most of the species (thirty-six species including seven new genera) are undescribed.

CHALCIDIDÆ.

LEUCOSPIDINÆ.

1. *Leucospis pulchriceps* sp. n.

Black, densely covered with a silvery pile, the head, metanotum and, to a less extent, the mesonotum, with fiery red, coppery and green metallic tints, the basal two or three joints of the antennæ and the others to a less extent beneath, and a large squarish mark on the sides of the pronotum at the base, rufous; the pronotum with a transverse line, narrowed outwardly, near the apex, a slightly wider transverse line, not reaching to the outer edge, on the apex of the mesonotum, a narrower curved line on the apex of the scutellum, a mark on the centre of the mesopleuræ at the base, roundly narrowed above, transverse below; the post-scutellum, a broad line, widened inwardly extending from the sides to near the middle, a broader, continuous line on the base of the third segment, obliquely narrowed on the outer edge, a narrow slightly curved line, on the centre of the hind coxæ above, a line narrowed towards the base, on the upper outer edge of the hind coxæ, a broader one, narrowest on the apical half, a thin line on the upper outer edge of the fore femora and the fore tibiæ below, yellow. Hind femora with a large basal triangular tooth, followed by ten short, thick black ones closely pressed together, especially towards the apex; the basal two small ones are shorter than the others, and the second small one is distinctly narrower and shorter than the first. The ovipositor is reddish in the middle, its apex reaches to the apex of the

metamotum. Wings hyaline, a narrow smoky cloud along the apical half of the costa, the apex is broadly smoky, but with a hyaline cloud in the middle, not reaching to the costa and extending along the apical margin to the middle; the hind wings almost hyaline. Tegulæ rufous. ♀. Length 10-11 mm.

Eyes parallel, not converging above or below malar space nearly as long as the antennal scape. Apex of clypeus with the sides roundly narrowed, the centre slightly but distinctly roundly incised. The third and fourth joints of the antennæ are almost equal in length. Hind ocelli separated from the eyes by about two and a half times the distance they are from each other. The puncturation is strong and close, stronger on the thorax than on the head or abdomen; on the hind femora it is still finer. Basal abdominal segment distinctly narrowed and clearly separated from the second.

Mendoza, 25th November.

The extent of the rufous color on the antennæ and thorax varies, as does also the extent of yellow on the legs and the metallic coloration varies in intensity. Mandibles broadly red at the base; apical joint of maxillary palpi testaceous. The apical yellow abdominal stripe is in reality composed of three closely united marks of which the central is the smaller.

It may be that this is a form of *L. coxalis* Kirby, but the description given of that species is not very clear; it has no basal yellow stripe on the abdomen; the ovipositor reaches near to the scutellum, while with the species here described it only reaches to the middle of metanotum and there is a broad yellow band on the apex of the first abdominal segment. The legs in *coxalis* are described as "mostly rufous," in *pulchriceps* the only rufous color is on the hind coxæ.

2. *Leucospis bicanaliculata* sp. n.

Black, densely covered with silvery pubescence, especially on the head and metanotum, the tegulæ, a small spot on the pleuræ below them, the hind coxæ except in the centre behind and the basal half of the ovipositor, rufous; a line on the upper side of the hind coxæ, on the upper and lower side of the hind femora, the knees and fore tarsi, yellow; the hind femora has a large basal and ten minute teeth, closely packed. Basal segment of abdomen about one-half longer than wide, clearly narrower than the second, its centre above is finely longitudinally keeled, the keel bordered by distinct, wide, deep furrows, which converge slightly towards the apex; the ovipositor reaches to its apex and has the basal half rufous. Wings fuscous violaceous. There is usually a yellow line on the apex of the second segment, and there may

be one on the apex of the third and fourth; there may be a yellow line on the apex of the pronotum; and the head and abdomen and, to a less extent, the thorax and hind coxæ may be dark green metallic tinted. ♀ and ♂. Length 9-10 mm.

Closely covered with white pubescence and closely distinctly punctured, the punctures on the vertex almost forming reticulations. Hinder ocelli separated from each other by almost the same distance as they are from the eyes; the vertex behind them raised into a keel. Eyes converging below, their inner side above the middle with a slight incision or curve. Apex of the clypeus transverse, its sides rounded. Antennæ entirely black or rufous beneath. The amount of the rufous and yellow color varies, *e. g.*, the yellow may be absent from the pronotum and the rufous from the hind coxæ. Hind coxæ closely, distinctly punctured. Post-scutellum triangular, with distinct outer edges, the centre being depressed.

Mendoza, November.

Of the described species *L. bicanaliculata* comes nearest to *L. distinguenda* Schlett., from Brazil, *e. g.*, in that species the ovipositor reaches to the middle of the first abdominal segment, the hind coxæ are smooth above and the abdomen bears on yellow bands.

3. *Leucospis varicollis* sp. n.

Black, densely covered all over with long white pubescence, the underside of the antennal scape, a line on the hinder edge of the pronotum, a curved line of the same width on the apex of the scutellum, a line, twice wider, on the apex of the second abdominal segment, a much wider one on the apex of the third, roundly incised at the apex, the sides from the apex, obliquely widened and prolonged backwards beyond the central part, which is transverse, a curved line, narrowed towards the apex, on the upper basal half of the hind femora, the apices of the four front femora, a line round the hinder femora, except near the base of the tibiæ, where it is interrupted, the line on the lower part being wider than it is on the top, especially on the oblique basal half, the four front tibiæ, except for a line behind and the tarsi, yellowish white. Femora with ten teeth, the basal four small and closely pressed together. Wings hyaline, the apex clouded, and there is a narrow cloud along the apex of the costa; the nervures black. ♂. Length 7 mm.

Sides of the face broadly and the lower of the front less strongly, closely longitudinally striated, the striæ more or less interwoven. Face in the middle above shining and distinctly punctured. Clypeus except at the apex longitudinally striated, the lower half and the apex bordered by a smooth flat line, the lower line rounded and ending in the middle in

a triangular tooth. Head and body closely, rather strongly punctured. Metanotum bordered by an oblique crenulated furrow, and down the middle is a wider punctured furrow. Behind the yellow line on the pronotum is a transverse ridge or keel, between which, almost halfway between it and the apex, is a narrower curved black one. The first abdominal segment is twice longer than wide, is of equal width and is clearly separated; its apex is depressed and has the punctures more clearly and widely separated; the rest of the abdomen is longish pyriform. The last ventral segment is depressed, bluntly rounded at the apex; the dorsal segment on either side of the apex of the ventral also roundly projects, but not so much as the ventral. The outer side of the hind femora are more closely and finely punctured than the rest; except the basal, the femoral teeth are large and clearly separated. Post-scutellum broadly rounded. The first joint of flagellum longer than the following, clearly longer than thick, the others not longer than thick. Malar space as long as the pedicle and following joint. Cheeks distinctly converging.

In the table in Schletterer's Monograph of *Leucospis* (Berl. Ento. Zeits. xxxv., 168-170), this species runs near to *L. intermedia*. The femoral teeth are more like those of *L. leucotelus* and *L. guzeratensis*, as figured by Schletterer, *l. c.* pl. vi., than of *L. intermedia*, as shown on the same plate.

CHALCIDINÆ.

SPILOCHALCIS Thoms.

4. *Spilosmiera leptogastra* sp. n.

Black, shining with the following bright lemon-yellow markings: a narrow line in the middle of the inner eye orbits, tegulæ, broad lines, widely separated, narrowed and rounded on the inner edges on the sides (the black central part is narrower than them), on the base of the second, third and fourth segments, the apices of the four front femora all round broadly, and the front and upper part of them to beyond the middle, a broad line on the front and upper apical two-thirds of the hind femora, the line narrowed at the base, a small square spot in the middle of the apex, a narrower line, rounded above, on the lower edge, a mark, larger than that on the outerside, on the inner side, close to the apex, rounded above and below, transverse at the apex, the base roundly incised, and the apical third of the tibiæ, bright lemon-yellow; the tarsi yellow suffused with fulvous. Head and thorax covered with longish white pubescence. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. Hind femora with sixteen small teeth closely pressed together. Wings hyaline, the nervures black. ♂. Length 7 mm.

Abdomen long, gradually narrowed from the second segment, twice the length of the thorax, the petiole short, not much longer than broad.

Sides of front strongly punctured, the inner edge striated. Centre of face smooth, the sides punctured and striated, the striæ stronger on the outer edge. Pro- and meso-thorax with the scutellum closely punctured, but not very strongly, the central lobe of mesonotum closely transversely striated; the centre of the scutellum has a large smooth space on the apex. Basal half of metanotum closely transversely striated, the apex with two transverse keels and a few broken longitudinal ones. Propleuræ transversely aciculated. Mesopleuræ smooth at the base, the apical depression striated at the base above and entirely below; the rounded apical part is strongly closely punctured. Metapleuræ rugosely punctured above, down the centre is a large furrow, running from the base to the apex, it becomes narrowed towards the apex and margined by stout keels; the part below this is strongly aciculated, and has a few broken keels; below this are two longitudinal keels with some transverse ones between. The ovipositor forms a broad, stout sheath, which projects the length of the last segment beyond it.

Mendoza, December.

The ♂ is similarly colored but with the yellow marks less developed; the example in the collection is only 4 mm. in length.

5. *Spilosmicra Jensen-Haarupii* sp. n.

Antennal scape yellow, the flagellum brown. Head yellow, the occiput except round the edges, a line in the centre of the vertex, the centre of front broadly, the depression at the sides of the ocelli and the mandibular teeth, black. Thorax black, with the following pale yellow markings: The pronotum and upper part of the pleuræ (the black on the latter is narrowed above), a black band on the base of the pronotum, the mark gradually narrowed in the middle above; a semi-circular, oblique mark on the sides of the mesonotum along the furrows, a smaller, more irregular spot at the tegulæ, the scutellum, except round the edges and with a black line, squarely dilated at the apex, down the centre a triangular mark, the narrowed end above, immediately below the tegulæ, a slightly larger triangular mark, with the narrowed end below, and a larger oblique oval spot immediately behind it on the metapleuræ. The basal half of the second abdominal segment, the basal third of the third, narrow bands on the base of the following three segments and two spots on the penultimate segments pale yellow. Legs yellow, the hind coxæ black on the top and bottom; an irregular fuscous spot in the centre of the femora, on the outer side, a black semi-circular one on the apex below and the teeth black; the inner side broadly infuscated below, the band incised near the middle; there is a fuscous longitudinal streak near the top; there are about sixteen small teeth below, the apical closely pressed together, the basal not larger than the others. ♀. Length 4-5 mm.

Vertex between the ocelli furrowed; at the sides of them closely obliquely striated; the sides of front distinctly punctured; the face is as strongly but not so closely punctured. Occiput obscurely striated. Pro-, mesonotum and scutellum closely strongly punctured, the latter with a broadly rounded raised margin. Metanotum irregularly, rather closely reticulated all over; the areola small, the base obliquely narrowed, the apex transverse. Pro- and mesopleuræ smooth, the lower edge of the former and the basal and apical furrows of the latter striated; the metapleuræ if anything more strongly, but not so closely punctured as the mesonotum. The pubescence on the head and thorax is black; it is much longer on the scutellum. Wings hyaline, the nervures black.

Mendoza, October.

6. *Spilochalcis pulchripes* sp. n.

Rufous, largely marked with pallid yellow and with the following black markings: A broad line extending from the anterior ocellus down the front to the antennæ, a broad line, narrowed below, in the middle of the occiput, a triangular spot in the centre of the basal slope of the pronotum, an irregular spot on the middle lobe of mesonotum, a smaller pyriform one on the lateral lobes, the greater part of the metanotum, the suture between the pro- and mesopleuræ, a large spot, narrowed above, on the lower central part of the mesopleuræ, a line on the propleuræ at the coxæ, and the femoral teeth, black. The following parts are pallid yellow: The face, oral region, the lower eye orbits broadly, malar space, the basal slope, the sides narrowly, the centre broadly, and the pleuræ of the prothorax, the outersides of the lobes of the mesonotum broadly, the sides of the scutellum broadly and the sides of the second and third abdominal segments. Legs rufous, the tarsi paler, more yellowish in tint, the apex of the four fore femora, the base and apex of the tibiæ, a broad streak on the underside of the hinder coxæ, the outer side of the hind femora except for an irregularly large, triangular mark on the basal two-thirds, the basal part longer than the outer, and a spot on the inner posterior fourth of the base. On the upper side of the hind coxæ in the middle is a broad black stripe. Femora teeth small, of almost equal size and ten in number. Antennal scape yellowish, the flagellum brownish, darker above. Wings hyaline, the nervures black. ♀ and ♂. Length 4-5 mm.

Face closely, finely transversely striated. Sides of face and front of vertex strongly punctured, an oblique furrow runs from the fore edge of the lateral ocelli to the eyes; the part behind this furrow is less strongly and more widely punctured. Pro- and mesonotum and scutellum strongly punctured, the middle lobe more widely than the lateral and finely closely transversely striated. Metanotum closely irregularly reticulated; the areola triangular, followed by a keel. Propleuræ

aciculated, the mesopleuræ strongly punctured, with an oblique row of striæ down the middle. Metapleuræ more closely and strongly punctured. Abdominal petiole nearly as long as the basal joint of the hind tarsi.

Mendoza, December to March.

The size of the black and yellow markings may vary ; there may be a black line down the middle of the scutellum.

SMICRA Spin.

7. *Smicra ornatifrons* sp. n.

Black, the apical third of the scape and the basal joint of the flagellum rufous, an irregular triangular spot (the narrowed end below) on the lower half of the front touching the eyes, the lower two-thirds of the antennal keel, a curved line along the apex of the pronotum, a slightly wider line on the apex of the scutellum, tegulæ, the upper side of the abdominal petiole, broad apical complete lines on the apices of the second and third segments and narrow interrupted ones on the fourth and fifth bright lemon-yellow. Four front legs rufous, their coxæ and trochanters and base of femora broadly (the anterior more broadly than the middle pair) black ; the hind legs black, on the upper part of the femora, commencing on the upper edge at the apex of the basal third and ending lower down (*i. e.*, it has an oblique slope) at the beginning of the apical fourth, where it is dilated, on the lower edge of the basal three-fourths is a line broad at the base and apex, narrow in the centre through the black color being roundly dilated down, the basal dilatation being longer, on the apical third of the inner side is a square spot, the basal femoral tooth and an irregular spot near the base of the hind tibiæ on the outer side, yellow. There are at least ten femoral teeth ; the basal distinct, the apical closely pressed together. Apex of scutellum distinctly margined, the centre narrowed the sides lobed. Sides of the head along the eyes finely longitudinally striated, the striæ intertwining. Occiput closely minutely punctured. Thorax above, closely, strongly punctured, the parapsidal furrows deep. Metanotum irregularly reticulated. Pro- and mesopleuræ opaque, shagreened, appearing (especially the propleuræ) as if finely striated. Head and thorax thickly covered with white pubescence. ♀ and ♂.

Mendoza, December.

There seems to be a small spur on the middle tibiæ, and this makes the species a *Smicra* as defined by Ashmead in "Memoirs Carnegie Museum," i., p. 250, the other genera wanting this spur.

8. *Smiera spinicoxus* sp. n.

Black, a mark, twice longer than wide, narrowed below, on the sides of the lower half of the frontal depression, a curved line on the apex of the pronotum, a conical mark, the narrowed end at the base, on the sides of the apical half of the scutellum, two lines on the middle of the mesonotum, along the furrows, the upper part of the abdominal petiole, two transverse conical marks, almost united on the centre of the apex of the second segment, a large semi-circular one on the fourth, a smaller one on the last, with a fuscous line down the middle of the apical two-thirds, the four anterior knees, the femora and tibia below, a line along the top of the outer side of the hind coxæ, extending from the base to the apex, becoming slightly wider towards the apex, dilated downwards on the apical part to the teeth, the incision longer than wide counting from the top to the bottom, and slightly narrowed at the top, leaving a semi-circular black mark on the lower apical part and continued along the top of the inner side, there being below it a semi-circular mark, clear yellow; the hind tibiæ are of a darker yellow behind and are infuscated in the middle, the hind tarsi are yellow like the others. There are eight femoral teeth; the first and third are large and widely separated, the second minute; the others short, stumpy, rounded. Hind coxæ as long as the femora, armed with a minute tooth near the apex above. Wings almost hyaline, the nervures black. ♂. Length 6 mm.

Frontal depression smooth, with a stout keel down the centre; the sides with curved, clearly separated striæ; face more finely transversely striated, the striæ turned up laterally. Clypeus smooth. Thorax with thimble-head like punctures, which are stronger and more clearly separated on the scutellum. Apex of scutellum with a broadly rounded raised margin which is not depressed in the middle. Metanotum coarsely irregularly reticulated. Base of propleuræ closely rugosely punctured, the apex smooth, the depression irregularly striated. Mesopleuræ coarsely rugosely punctured, almost reticulated. Metapleuræ more coarsely reticulated than the metanotum. Abdominal petiole about two-thirds of the length of the hind coxæ and not much shorter than the rest of the abdominal segments united. Head, thorax, and legs covered, not very densely, with white pubescence. The third and fourth joints of the antennæ are almost equal in length.

Mendoza, December.

9. *Smiera mendozænsis* sp. n.

Yellow, slightly tinged with rufous, the flagellum of antennæ fuscous, darker above; the mandibular teeth, a narrow line down the centre of occiput, a broader one round its lower edge, a narrow line round the base of mesonotum, one down its centre, one along the sutures, a broader one of almost equal width down the middle of the scutellum, one, narrowed at the top, on the lower three-fourths of the base of mesopleuræ in the suture, a wider spindle-shaped line on the apical

suture, commencing a little above the middle and not reaching to the lower edge, a large mark, gradually dilated to the middle over the hind coxæ, and the sheath of the ovipositor, black. Hind femora with eighteen small black teeth, the basal close together. Apex of scutellum keeled, narrowed gradually to a blunt point, not incised or toothed. Metanotum irregularly reticulated in the middle and at the apex. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures black. ♀. Length 7 mm.

Head and thorax covered with blackish hair. Sides of the front obliquely striated; there is an obliquely striated depression between the hinder ocelli and the eyes. Face roundly dilated in the middle, sparsely punctured; there is a row of strong punctures on the top of the clypeus, the space between the clypeus and the eyes are closely obliquely striated, the striæ roundly curved. Pro-, mesonotum and scutellum strongly closely punctured. Metanotum bordered laterally by a stout keel; there is a keel down the middle which bifurcates near the apex, forming an area which is stoutly longitudinally striated; there are thus three areæ—two basal and a central apical one. Propleuræ from near the top smooth; the basal half of the mesopleuræ broadly smooth in the middle; the top and bottom not very strongly punctured; the roundly dilated metapleuræ much more strongly and closely punctured. The basal and apical vertical furrows on the mesopleuræ are longitudinally striated. Abdominal petiole short, about one-half longer than wide, narrowed towards the apex, about as long as the apical joint of the hind coxæ.

Mendoza, April.

OCTOSMICRA Ashm.

10. *Octosmicra curvidentata* sp. n.

Yellow, the flagellum of antennæ above, the middle of frontal depression, tips of mandibles, the occiput, except round the edges, two lines on the centre mesonotum, converging towards the apex, a longish oval spot on the centre of the lateral lobes, a transverse one at the apex, bordering the base of the scutellum, a line on the centre of the scutellum, acutely pointed at the base, widened towards the apex, which is rounded, a line bordering the basal half of the scutellum, the base of the propleuræ, the line gradually widened below, the bottom of the central depression of mesopleuræ, the line narrowed above, two spots below the hind wings, a small spot on either side of the middle of the metanotum, transverse lines, roundly narrowed on the base, on the sides of the second, third, fourth and fifth abdominal segments, the apex of the hind coxæ, a small spot on the inner and outer side of the base and apex of the hind femora, the base and apex of the hind tibiæ narrowly and the femora teeth, black. The basal two and the apical femoral teeth small, the apical stouter than the basal two and close together, the basal acuter and clearly separated; the four middle teeth

are large, curved, stout, the central longer than the others. Wings hyaline, the nervures black. ♂. Length 4 mm.

Front and vertex distinctly, but not very closely or strongly punctured; the projection below the antennæ with a row of punctures in the centre. Face, except in the middle, finely, closely transversely striated. Pro- and mesothorax strongly punctured, the punctures clearly separated. Scutellum more strongly punctured than the mesonotum, its apex with a broad margin which is slightly incised in the middle of apex; there is a widely crenulated depression behind the margin. Metanotum with three rows of areæ; the basal has only small central and irregular outer areæ, the second row has them square; the third has them more irregular.

Mendoza, April.

11. *Octosmiera carinifoveata* sp. n.

Black, a spot, longer than wide, obliquely narrowed below over each antenna, a line round the apex of the pronotum with a short branch projecting obliquely from either side of the middle at the base, tegulæ, a line, rounded on the innerside, along the inner side of the parapsidal furrows, a wide conical mark (the narrowed end at the base) on either side of the basal half of the scutellum, the greater part of the top of the abdominal petiole, a narrow interrupted line, not reaching to the outer edge, on the apex of the first abdominal segment, the basal half of the second, narrow lines on the apices of the others, the greater part of the sixth, and the sides of the eighth, bright lemon-yellow. The apices of the four anterior femora above, their under side, the tibiæ except for a black longish broad line above and the tarsi rufo-testaceous, as are also the hinder tibiæ and tarsi, except for a yellow band near the base of the tibiæ; the hind femora black, a bright lemon-yellow line runs on the top from the base to the apex, becoming wider towards the apex, where the narrow black upper border is also wider; at the base this line is continued, slightly more widely to the basal tooth, and, close to the apex it is continued to the apical teeth as an irregular indentation, which becomes gradually roundly narrowed towards the teeth, it having an incision near the top of the outer part, so that it is widest below the middle; on the inner side close to the apex is a large mark, narrowed in the middle, at the base and apex and extending right across the whole surface. The apical femoral teeth are large, sharp-pointed and widely separated; the basal are small, stumpy and close to each other. Wings hyaline, suffused with fulvous, the nervures dark fulvous. ♂. Length 7 mm.

Sides of front stoutly closely obliquely striated; the depression smooth, with a stout keel down the center, ending below in a wide conical dilatation. Face closely transversely reticulated. Occiput finely, closely transversely striated. Pro-, mesonotum and scutellum

closely strongly punctured, the centre of the mesonotum transversely reticulated. Apex of scutellum with a broad rounded projecting margin, which is not incised in the middle. Metanotum closely irregularly reticulated. Pro- and mesopleuræ coarsely aciculated, except the apex of the mesopleuræ, which is smooth, the metapleuræ finely rugosely punctured.

Mendoza, December.

12. *Octosmiera pilicauda* sp. n.

Black, a spot on the lower side of the front, rounded on the outer side, the upper inner half dilated inwardly and with a straight margin, more or less of the apex of the antennal scape, a line round the apex of the pronotum with a basal short branch on either side of the middle, two lines on the mesonotum along the furrows extending neither to the base nor to the apex, two somewhat triangular marks on the apical half of the scutellum, a band on the centre of the second segment, a broader complete one on the third, the apices of the other segment, the four anterior knees, a large mark, dilated above, roundly curved at the base, extending from the top to the bottom on the inner side of the hind femora on the apical third close to but not touching the apex, the outer side except a large pyriform oblique mark, not touching the top, but reaching to the bottom at the apex of the basal tooth and extending to the third, the apex has a rounded incision on the lower half; the large basal tooth is yellow; the others are black, and there is a large semi-circular black mark over the apical four teeth; the basal tooth is large and triangular; the following three are smaller and clearly separated, the fourth is a little smaller and the following three are short, bluntly rounded and close together. There is a distinct, short tooth on the apex of the hind coxæ above. Head, thorax and legs covered with a white pile. Face closely punctured; the sides of the front strongly obliquely striated, the striæ clearly separated. Pro- and mesonotum somewhat strongly punctured; the scutellum, if anything, is still more strongly punctured; its apex is weakly bilobate. Metanotum strongly irregularly areolated; there is a larger areola on the centre of the apical slope, widest in the centre, roundly narrowed above and below. Propleuræ punctured, but not so strongly as the pronotum. Mesopleuræ smooth; near its base is a slightly oblique closely, strongly striated furrow extending from the top to the bottom. Metapleuræ closely reticulated. Abdominal petiole half the length of the hind coxæ, smooth, but not so shining and glabrous as the rest of the abdomen. The hypopygium projects as an ovipositor and is half the length of the second and following ventral segments; it is sparsely covered with longish pale hairs. Wings hyaline, suffused with fuscous; the nervures black. ♀ Length 8 mm.

Mendoza, Elgon. November.

The amount of the yellowish color on the fore legs varies, as it does also on the hinder; the yellow band, for example, near the base of the tibiæ is more clearly defined in some examples than in others.

TRISMICRA Ashm.

13. *Trismicra fortidens* sp. n.

Black, the underside of the antennal scape, a narrow line on the lower two-thirds of the inner and on the upper two-thirds of the outer orbits, a slightly broader line, narrowed outwardly on the apex of the pronotum, a broad interrupted line on the base of the second abdominal segment, a narrower one on the third, a moderately wide line narrowed towards the base and apex and a similar line on the lower basal edge extending from the base to near the middle, bright yellow. The three femoral teeth are stout, triangular, of equal size except that the apical is dilated at the apex. Wings with the basal half distinctly suffused with fuscous, the apical hyaline, the nervures black. ♀. Length 7 mm.

Face strongly transversely striated, except in the centre where there is a smooth longitudinal line, narrowed near the middle. The clypeus is broadly rounded, the middle smooth, the sides strongly punctured. Frontal depression closely transversely striated, the sides closely reticulated-punctured. Pro- and mesothorax closely, rather strongly punctured. Propleuræ smooth, the upper half, especially at the apex, irregularly longitudinally striated. Basal third of mesopleuræ depressed, shining, longitudinally striated; the striæ stout and clearly separated; the top at the base is punctured, at the apex below the tegulæ striated, the striæ running obliquely downwards. Apical margin of scutellum clearly separated, transverse, with the sides rounded. Parapsidal furrows complete. Metanotum coarsely irregularly reticulated, the lower central part with an area which is longer than wide and is roundly narrowed above. Sides of metathorax broadly rounded. Abdominal petiole about twice longer than wide. Legs smooth and shining, the hind coxæ are as long as the femora. Temples stoutly keeled. Malar space two-thirds of the length of the eyes. Head and thorax densely covered with white pubescence. The sides of the pronotum are rounded.

Mendoza, November.

ONCOCHALCIS Cam.

14. *Oncochalcis Jörgensenii* sp. n.

Black, the tegulæ, the apical third of the four anterior femora, the four anterior tibiæ except for a black line on the middle behind, a large curved oblique mark on the apical fourth of the hind femora on

the upper two-thirds, its base rounded and its apex extending on to the outer side, the base and apex of the hind tibiæ, the black central part narrower on the outer side than the yellow basal and apical parts, and extending broadly on to the upper side, bright lemon-yellow; the hind tarsi yellow, tinged with rufous. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures black, ♀. Length 5 mm.

The face, sides of front, outer orbits, apex of scutellum, the mesopleuræ, the second to sixth abdominal segments densely covered with silvery pubescence. Vertex, sides of front and inner part of malar space closely punctured; the latter broadly rounded below, margined at the edge and depressed above it. Sides of face aciculated, the middle smooth and shining, the clypeus bordered above by a rounded broad keel, below which it is flat. Propleuræ smooth, an oblique keel in the middle, below which is a thinner, almost straight one, and under the latter is a stouter obliquely curved one. Mesopleuræ smooth, broadly depressed beyond the base; the latter has the upper half smooth and bearing margined foveæ, the lower half is opaque and bearing longitudinal keels, the space between which is depressed; the upper basal part of the central portion bears seven or eight stout, clearly separated keels, the top and bottom of which are longer than the others. Metanotum regularly reticulated, the central basal area twice longer than wide, obliquely narrowed towards the apex. Basal two segments of abdomen smooth, bare, the third smooth in the centre, the rest, as are also the sides of the other segments, somewhat strongly punctured; the fourth and following segments aciculated in the middle.

Mendoza, February.

PERILAMPIDÆ.

PERILAMPUS Latr.

15. *Perilampus igniceps* n. sp.

Blue, the head firey red, the front in the middle at the eyes blue, the pro- and mesonotum dark blue, the scutellum blue, tinged with green, the pro- and mesopleura blue with brassy tints, a distinct brassy line down the base of the mesopleuræ, the apex of the mesopleuræ, the metapleuræ and the breast dark blue. Legs dark blue, the hind tibiæ black, the tarsi more or less testaceous. Antennal scape blue, firey red in the middle, the flagellum rufo-testaceous. Wings hyaline, the nervures black. ♀. Length 3 mm.

Head smooth and shining, bare. Clypeus large, semi-circular, distinctly separated all round. The lower half of the face in the centre forms an oval raised piece. Pro- and mesonotum with the scutellum closely, somewhat strongly rugosely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations especially on the scutellum; the sides of the middle lobe of mesonotum at the apex, broadly smooth. Propleuræ punctured

above; the meso pleuræ smooth, a smooth line down the centre near the middle; there are large scattered punctures below, as is also the case with the metapleuræ. Abdomen smooth and shining.

Mendoza, March.

DIRRHINUS Dal.

16. *Dirrhinus reticulatus*. sp. n.

Black, the antennæ, tarsi and four anterior tibiæ testaceous, the antennæ darkened towards the apex; the head and thorax closely reticulated and covered with white pubescence, as are also the base of the legs; wings hyaline, the nervures black. ♀. Length 3.5 mm.

The middle of the scutellum is aciculated, not reticulated. Metanotum opaque, alutaceous, the reticulations formed by fine keels; the areola longer than wide, extending to the top of the apical slope; the base narrowed, the sides bulging roundly outwardly, the apex broadly rounded; it is bounded by a large basal area, obliquely widened at the base and with a smaller, oblique square apical one; at the apex of these are two areæ, longer than wide, shining, smooth, and rounded at the base, the outer edge is bounded by a keel. The metanotum has the apical half roundly narrowed. Pleuræ reticulated like the mesonotum except the apical half of the mesopleuræ which is closely, rather strongly obliquely striated. Abdominal petiole wider than long, aciculated, the sides with a smooth margin; the base of the second segment finely closely striated.

Mendoza, December.

EUCHARIDÆ.

SEMORA gen. nov.

Antennæ 13-jointed, placed on the middle of the head, the scape not reaching to the ocelli; the basal joints of flagellum longer than wide; the basal joint more than twice longer than wide, longer than the succeeding; the pedicle is more cylindrical, longer than wide. Centre of face roundly convex, clearly separated; clypeus is bounded laterally by oblique furrows. Malar space as long as the eyes. Parapsidal furrows deep. Scutellum roundly convex, the apical slope shorter and more rounded than the basal, the apex with a transverse furrow; the sides on basal slope bordered by a shallow furrow. Metanotum at the base on either side with a triangular depression; its centre depressed. Abdomen distinctly petiolated, the petiole about six times longer than

wide and longer than the hind coxæ; the rest of the abdomen is obliquely turned upwards. Legs normal, as is also the alar neuration. The apical abdominal segments are hidden by the second. The temples are short. Ocelli in a triangle. The form of the mandibles I cannot make out, but they appear to be shorter than usual.

The type of the genus is smaller and more slenderly built than usual for the group. It comes nearest to *Orasema*, from which it may be known by the more elongated antennal joints, by the more elongated abdominal petiole and by the greatly elongated second abdominal segment which envelopes all the others, while in *Orasema* it is only as long as the others united.

17. ***Semora xanthopus*** sp. n.

Black, the head and thorax largely tinged with brassy tints, the scape of antennæ yellow, the flagellum black; the legs yellow, the coxæ dark blue; wings clear hyaline, the nervures black. ♀. Length 3 mm.

Head and thorax closely, finely, but distinctly punctured, almost bare, the abdomen very smooth and shining, the head, if anything, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the sides of the face finely marked with curved striæ. Metanotum finely closely transversely striated. Base of femora infuscated, the outerside of the hinder streaked with blue. There is a large smooth, ovoid tubercle below the fore wings; below the hind wings is a raised part, rounded above, below bordered by a furrow.

Mendoza, November.

EURYTOMINÆ.

Eurytomini.

HEIMBRA gen. n.

Antennæ 10-jointed, but the last joint may be composed of more than one joint; the scape does not reach to the ocelli, the pedicle wider than long, transversely ovoid, the following joints transverse, wider than long, the last conical, more than twice wider than long, as long as the preceding two united. Parapsidal furrows deep. Scutellum large, fully one-half longer than it is wide at the base, from which it becomes gradually narrowed towards the apex; it projects over the metanotum, its apex reaching beyond the base of

abdomen. The abdomen sessile, flat, the first segment short, the second very large, more than twice longer than wide, the last segment is large, as large as the preceding three united, bluntly rounded. The penultimate ventral segment is projected backwards as a large triangular incision, between which lies the hypopygium filling up the incision, the ovipositor lying in the middle. Hypopygium large, bluntly rounded at the apex. Stigmal branch curved, not dilated at the apex, about two-thirds of the length of the marginal branch; the humeral branch is thickened at the apex; post-marginal vein twice the length of marginal.

The malar space is two-thirds of the length of the eyes; the occiput roundly, deeply incised; the base of the pronotum is roundly triangularly narrowed in the middle. The head, thorax and abdomen are strongly punctured, almost reticulated, in places umbilicately punctate.

The anterior ocellus is clear from the frontal depression. Hind tibiæ with two apical spurs. Basal half of middle tibiæ narrowed.

A genus readily known from all those hitherto described by the greatly elongate triangular scutellum and second abdominal segment.

18. ***Heimbria acuticollis*** sp. n.

Rufous, the sternum and metathorax black, the head, mesonotum and back of abdomen more or less irregularly marked with black; the antennæ rufous, or with the basal half black. Head, thorax, and abdomen umbilically strongly punctate, the scutellum more strongly than the mesonotum, and the abdomen less strongly and with the punctures running more into reticulations; the basal slope smooth, margined round the top and sides. Legs of a brighter red color than the body. Wings hyaline, the nervures black. ♀. Length 4 mm.

Head, thorax and legs covered with short white pubescence; the abdomen is more shortly and sparsely haired. The apical slope of the metanotum is smooth, obliquely sloped and furrowed down the middle. The last ventral segment roundly bluntly projects, the projection clearly separated above. The scutellum is more densely covered with white hair than the mesonotum; its apex bears longer hair.

Mendoza, November.

CLEONYMIDÆ.
TRIGONODERUS.

19. *Trigonoderus areolatus* sp. n.

Dark brassy-green, the abdomen dark coppery colored, the antennal scape, pedicle, and the legs, except the coxæ, rufous; wings clear hyaline, the nervures pale testaceous; the head, thorax and legs covered with white pubescence; the abdominal segments fringed with white pubescence. Metanotum with four areæ wider than long, the apical two larger than the basal; the base of the metapleuræ is bounded by a keel. Head and thorax finely minutely punctured; the head in front below the eyes finely closely longitudinally striated, the striæ more or less curved. Mandibles rufous, the teeth black. ♀. Length 3 mm.

The flagellum of antennæ dark fuscous. Basal three joints of antennæ of equal length, shorter than the following. Malar space slightly longer than the eyes; there is a shallow depression on it, below the eyes; the depression is longer than wide and is roundly, slightly narrowed below. The parapsidal furrows distinct on basal half of mesonotum only. The abdomen is as long as the head and thorax only; it becomes gradually narrowed from the apex of the second segment.

Mendoza, December.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

CRYPTINÆ.

Cryptinini.

LAMPROCRYPTUS gen. n.

Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken below the middle. Transverse median nervure in forewings received shortly behind the transverse basal. Areolet large, 5-angled, hardly narrowed in front, receiving the recurrent nervure beyond the middle. Disco-cubital nervure unbroken. Metanotum with two transverse keels, the sides stoutly toothed; the spiracles large, linear; there is a longish triangular area in the centre of the base, behind the transverse keel. Post-petiole much widened, its middle on the basal part bordered by weak keels. Front depressed, keeled down the centre. Clypeus not very clearly separated from the face. Labrum prominent. Scutellum roundly convex, but not projecting over the mesonotum. Parapsidal furrows not reaching to the end of the mesonotum. The radial cellule short, widely distant from the apex of the wings, which are

uniformly fuscous violaceous. Temples nearly as wide as the eyes, strongly roundly narrowed. Basal two joints of flagellum equal in length. Body metallic. Tarsal joints strongly spinose. Metapleural keel complete.

Type: *Cryptus Kinbergi*, Holmgren, from Buenos Ayres, "Eugenies Resa," p. 397.

Allied to *Cyanocryptus*,* Cam., which may be known from it by the metanotum being without transverse keels, by the transverse median nervure in hind wings being broken close to the middle, by the metanotum having a gradually rounded slope from the base to the apex, which is not the case with the present species.

In the arrangement of Ashmead (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiii., p. 43) this genus runs close to *Pyncocrptus*, Thoms.; in that of Schmiedeknecht (Opus. Ich., Fasc. vi) it would also run near that genus, except that the hind femora are not thick, the hind tarsi short (in the present genus long), there is only one keel on the metanotum, the metathoracic spiracles are oval; the hind tarsi are shorter than the tibiæ, in *Lamprocryptus* as long as them and the metanotum is not toothed, nor is the body metallic, nor the wings uniformly violaceous. In *Lamprocryptus* the metanotum is closely reticulated, the abdomen finely, minutely punctured and the ovipositor is shorter than the abdomen.

20. ***Lamprocryptus Kinbergi***, Holm., *l. c.*, *supra*.

Mendoza, March.

The propleuræ are longitudinally striated, finely above, more strongly below; the scutellum is very shining and only very sparsely punctured; the metanotum is closely reticulated; the coxæ are blue and violaceous, the trochanters have the basal joint blue, the apical black; the fore tarsi are colored like the tibiæ, but slightly darker in tint; the middle pair are infuscated, except at the base, the posterior black, the apex of the hind tibiæ being also black.

Cryptus chalybaeus, Tasch. Zeits. f. d. ges. Naturwiss., xlviii., p. 63, is a closely allied, if not identical, species.

* "The Entomologist," 1903, p. 121.

21. *Callierptus pulchrifasciatus* sp. n.

Ferruginous-rufous, the flagellum of antennæ black with joints five to ten and the apex of the fourth yellowish-white, the four hinder tibiæ, tarsi and the apex of the four hinder femora narrowly black; wings dark fuscous, a yellowish-fulvous cloud extending from the base of the transverse basal and near the base of the transverse median nervures to the commencement of the radial nervure and a smaller one, pyriform in shape, with the apex distinctly narrowed to a bluntly rounded point, extending from the costa, across almost the middle of the radial cellule, but nearer its apex than its base, to the cubitus, touching the outside of the areolet, the contracted part beginning at the middle of the latter; there is a broad, similarly colored band across the middle of the hind wings. Palpi and apex of mandibles black. ♀. Length 13 mm., terebra 8 mm.

Malar space one-third of the length of the eyes. Face, front and vertex shagreened. Mesonotum finely and weakly punctured, the pleuræ more strongly punctured, the centre of the propleuræ irregularly striated, more strongly at the base than at the apex. Parapsidal furrows weakly indicated at the base only. Metanotum weakly shagreened, the basal transverse keel narrow but distinct; the second is interrupted in the middle and is stronger on the outside. The abdominal petiole has the basal half on the sides somewhat strongly, vertically striated. The parastigma and stigma are colored like the cloud; the areolet is large, 5-angled, slightly narrowed in front, and receives the recurrent nervure shortly beyond the middle; the discocubital nervure is unbroken and the transverse median nervure interstitial.

The ♂ is similarly colored. The amount of black on the legs seems to vary.

Mendoza, February and March.

*Mesostenini.***ATELEONOTUS** gen. nov.

Parapsidal furrows absent. Metanotum broadly rounded behind, closely reticulated, with neither transverse keels nor spines, the spiracles linear. Areolet distinct, longer along the transverse cubital nervures than along the radius, the second transverse cubital nervure more distinct than usual; the recurrent nervure received in its apex. Transverse median nervure received very shortly beyond the transverse basal; the discocubital nervure is unbroken. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken near the bottom. Wings violaceous, with a hyaline cloud near the apex. Clypeus sepa-

rated from the face, its apex transverse with the sides round. Labrum hidden. Malar space half the length of the eyes. Claws long, slender. Tarsi closely spinose. Abdominal petiole long, longer than the second segment; the post-petiole not much dilated; the spiracles prominent. As usual the antennæ are stout and are ringed with white; the first joint of the flagellum is a little longer than the second. Thorax more than three times longer than wide. Metathorax large, as long as it is wide at the base.

A genus of *Mesostenini* easily known by the absence of parapsidal furrows and of transverse keels on the metanotum and by the violaceous wings.

22. *Ateleonotus ruficeps* sp. n.

Black, the head, antennal scape, the lower part of the pronotum, the propleuræ near the base and the fore femora and tibiæ red; wings fuscous violaceous, a clear l. aline cloud in the fore wings outside and touching the transverse cubital and recurrent nervures and extending to the middle of radius and backwards to the anal nervure. The seventh to twelfth joints of the antennæ are white. ♀. Length 17 mm., terebra 5 mm.

Face and clypeus closely punctured, the face roundly dilated in the middle. Front strongly obliquely striated, keeled down the middle; the vertex smooth, the occiput closely, somewhat strongly punctured. Mesonotum strongly, closely reticulated; the scutellar depression smooth. Scutellum strongly punctured. Metathorax more closely reticulated than the mesonotum. Propleuræ punctured above; the rest stoutly, closely striated. Mesopleuræ closely punctured, the apical part more or less striated. Basal segments of abdomen weakly, finely punctured. The fore femora are blackish on the basal half behind, their tibiæ have the basal half infuscated behind; the four front coxæ smooth, the hinder closely, rather strongly punctured; the tarsi below are closely covered with rufous spines. Palpi and apex of mandibles black, the base of the latter rufous. There is a smooth shining line on either side of the apical half of the mesonotum. The pubescence on the mesonotum is short and dense; on the metanotum it is longer. The abdomen above is bare and shining.

Mendoza, March.

LAUSOBA gen. nov.

Transverse median nervure received shortly behind the transverse basal. Areolet rather small, 5-angled, the nervures almost meeting in front. The transverse median nervure in hind wings broken far below the middle. Parallel

nervure in middle of brachial cellule. Metanotum completely areolated, the spiracles small, oval, twice longer than wide; the areola semi-circular; the lateral areæ wider than long, rounded on the inner side, the outer obliquely widened from the apex to the base on the outer side. Antennæ short, the base of flagellum narrowed, its basal joints not greatly elongated. Clypeus not separated from the face, transverse, with the sides rounded. Parapsidal furrows indicated only on the basal slope. Scutellum large, wider than long, broadly convex, the sides not keeled. Abdomen strongly punctured, the first segment with a projection on the sides at the base; it becomes gradually wider from the base to the apex; the dorsal keels reach only to the spiracles.

The radius originates from shortly beyond the middle of the stigma; the disco-cubital cellule at base more than twice as wide as the second discoidal cellule at apex. Apex of metonotum with three cellules. Abdominal petiole curved, wide at apex. The third joint of flagellum in the ♂ three times longer than wide. Head large. The whole body very shining; the metonotum strongly punctured. The posterior outer angle of discoidal cellule acutely angled. Scutellar depression not keeled. Tibiæ not spinose. Postpetiole punctured in the middle, the sides smooth. The abdomen is longish oval. Antennæ without a white ring; the bullæ on recurrent nervure separated.

Comes nearest to *Stiboscopus*, in which the areola is as long as broad and pentagonal, in the present genus it having only two angles; the parallel nervure is received below the middle of the brachial cellule; according to Ashmead in *Stiboscopus* the radius originates from the middle of stigma. In *Stiboscopus* the legs are called long and slender; here they are not long and are distinctly stout; in it, too, the basal area has parallel sides, while with *Lausoba* its apex is abruptly narrowed.

23. *Lausoba forticeps* sp. n.

Black, smooth and shining, the metathorax and abdomen strongly closely punctured, the face, clypeus, mandibles except at the apex, a line on the inner orbits, broadly roundly narrowed on the inner side,

an oval spot on the vertex behind the eyes, the lower three-fourths of outer orbits, the line rounded above, the malar space, a line on the sides of the pronotum, tegulæ, two lines on the centre of the apical half of the mesonotum, the sides of the scutellum, its apex slightly more narrowly, post-scutellum, the outer posterior apical area of metanotum, tubercles, the base of propleuræ, two large lines on the mesopleuræ, one near the top, the other below the upper with the apical half roundly slightly incised, the lower with the apical half obliquely narrowed below, a spot below the hind wings, the greater part of the metapleuræ, a spot, wider than long, and with the apex incised, on either side of the base of mesosternum, lines on the sides of the basal three abdominal segments and complete ones on the others, whitish-yellow. Basal three segments of the abdomen red, the sides of the third and the whole of the others, black; ventral keel whitish-yellow. Wings hyaline, the stigma testaceous, the nervures black. Legs red, the coxæ and trochanters white, the former black at the base, the posterior broadly so, the apex of the hind femora, the base of the tibiæ and the hind tarsi, black. ♂. Length 6 mm.

Mendoza, December.

A stoutly built, broad species.

OPHIONINÆ.

Nototrachini.

24. *Eugnomus flavomaculatus* n. sp.

Rufous, the second and following segments of the abdomen darker colored, blackish above, the antennæ black, the scape yellow below; the eye orbits, the outer broadly below, the face, clypeus, base of mandibles, palpi, a line on the pronotum, the two not uniting at the base, tegulæ, scutellum, a small irregular spot in the centre of the metanotum close to the base, the sides broadly, a line on the lower edge of the propleuræ, tubercles, almost the lower half of the mesopleuræ, the mark slightly obliquely narrowed towards the apex, an irregular triangular spot below the hind wings and the basal third of the abdominal petiole, pale yellow. Legs rufous, the hinder darker colored, the four anterior whitish-yellow in front, the base of the hind tibiæ yellow, the hind tarsi fuscous, yellow narrowly at the base of the metatarsus. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black, the parastigma white. ♀. Length 7 mm., terebra 2 mm.

Eyes large, distinctly converging below; the malar space small. Face and clypeus sparsely punctured. Front and vertex smooth, except the former, which is keeled down the middle and transversely striated. Mesonotum not so strongly punctured, the sides near the base transversely striated. Scutellum roundly convex, wider than long, sparsely punctured, the sides at the base keeled. Metanotum at the base with

a semi-circular narrow area, extending from one side to the other, and with one or two reticulations in the middle; the rest is closely, strongly reticulated; the metapleuræ more finely and irregularly reticulated, almost smooth at the base above; the spiracles of medium size, ovate, about two and one-half times longer than wide. Outside the basal metanotal area is a stout curved keel, forming an area open on the outer side. Propleuræ smooth above, the rest stoutly striated; the mesopleuræ more finely at the base above, the apex is smooth, this smooth part being longer than the striated base; the lower part is closely, irregularly punctured.

Mendoza, March.

One example has the centre of the front, of the vertex, the occiput, the upper apical part of the mesopleuræ and the lower part of the metapleuræ black, the apex of the first abdominal segment above, the second above and the apical segments, black. Probably the amount of black varies in this species; the yellow is uniform in the examples seen.

Anomalini.

25. *Atrometus albopilosellus* sp. n.

Black, densely covered with white pubescence, the head, except the front and vertex, the occiput, and the apex of mandibles, a narrow line on the apical two-thirds of the pronotum, the tegulæ and the palpi, pale yellow; the abdomen ferruginous, the base and apex of its first segment, a line on the top of the second to fifth and the whole of the apical two with the genital armature, black; legs: the anterior pair yellow, tinged with rufous above; the middle pale rufous, their coxæ and trochanters yellow; the hind legs of a much deeper red color, the coxæ, apical two-thirds of the basal joint of the trochanters, the apical joint above, base of femora, the tibiæ above and the tarsi for the greater part (the basal joints above, the apical entirely), black. Wings hyaline, the costa pale at the base, the stigma testaceous, the nervures black. ♂. Length 14 mm.

Head strongly closely punctured, the front and vertex more closely than the face; the latter is raised in the middle above and has there a furrow. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured, the scutellum more widely than the mesonotum, its apex finely, closely, transversely striated. Metanotum coarsely reticulated, its apex produced into a distinct neck; the metapleuræ opaque, finely, closely rugose; they are more densely pilose than the mesopleuræ. The wings reach close to the apex of the second abdominal segment.

Mendoza, March.

*Campoplegini.***HARISTAEUS** gen. nov.

Wings without an areolet; the transverse median nervure interstitial; the apical nervures in hind wings obsolete. Clypeus distinctly separated from the face; its apex broadly rounded. Eyes large. Malar space distinct. Metanotum with small round spiracles; it is completely areolated; the areola acute at the base, angled laterally, opened at the apex, therefore continuous with the posterior median area. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Post-petiole dilated, closely longitudinally striated. Abdomen compressed from the second segment; it is smooth, except the post-petiole; the sutures are distinct; the ovipositor is longer than the abdomen.

The spurs are moderately short, the longer hinder one is as long as the third tarsal joint. The basal joint of the hind tarsi more than half the length of the tibiae; the apical two joints are of equal length. Stigma large, broadly triangular, the radius issuing from its middle. Radial cellule short, wide, the basal abscissa of the radius one-third of the length of the second; the disco-cubital nervure broadly rounded, unbroken. There is no malar furrow. Mandibles equally bidentate.

In the arrangement of Dr. Ashmead (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiii., 91) this genus runs close to *Podogaster*, with which it has no near relationship, and that genus differs from it more particularly in the metanotum not being areolated and in its abdomen being greatly elongated. The present genus looks like a *Campoplex*.

26. Haristæus nigrifrons sp. n.

Rufo-testaceous, the front broadly, occiput except round the edges, the three lobes of the mesonotum broadly, the basal outer areae of the metanotum, the breast and the lower part of the metapleuræ, black; the eye orbits broadly and the tegulae clear pale yellow, the face of a slightly darker yellow and with a black spot in the centre above. Mandibles yellow broadly at the base, rufous beyond the yellow, the teeth black. Legs of a brighter, lighter rufous color than the body, the apex of the hind tibiae and the hind tarsi black, the base of the metatarsus paler. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♀. Length 6 mm., terebra 2 mm.

Front aciculated, furrowed down the middle. Pro- and mesothorax finely closely punctured, the pleuræ slightly more strongly than the top; the metanotum is more strongly punctured than the mesonotum; the posterior median area transversely striated. There is a distinct petiolar area, longer than wide; the basal lateral areae are large, four-angled, gradually, obliquely narrowed from the base to the apex, which is transverse and one-fourth of the width of the base; outside this is a triangular area, the narrowed part being at the spiracles; there are thus two lateral areae on either side of the areola; there are two large outer lateral areae extending from the base to the apex; the outer reaches to the coxæ; the inner is bounded by a curved keel. There is a wide curved striated belt down the middle of the mesopleuræ.

Mendoza, February.

27. *Amorphota tricolorata* sp. n.

Black, opaque, alutaceous, the abdomen, especially at the base and apex, shining; the under side of antennal scape and the mandibles, except their apex, pale yellow; the fourth and following segments of the abdomen ferruginous; the genital armature black; legs rufous, the apex of the coxæ narrowly and the four anterior trochanters yellow; the rest of the coxæ, the tarsi, the greater part of the hind trochanters and the hind tibiæ, black; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black; the areolet small and with a pedicle longer than it. ♂. Length 7 mm.

Face and temples densely covered with dull silvery pubescence. Thorax closely minutely punctured. The metanotum regularly areolated; the areola three times longer than wide, the widened base (behind the transverse keels) roundly narrowed; there is a petiolar area; from the keels it becomes narrowed towards the apex, which is transverse; the posterior median area is transversely roughened; the spiracles are small, broadly oval. First abdominal segment longly nodose at the apex; it is as long as the second. The apical nervures in the hind wings are obliterated.

Mendoza, March.

This species agrees fairly well with the description of *Amorphota* Fœr., it certainly cannot be referred to any of the other genera with the clypeus and face forming one piece.

BRACONIDÆ.

BRACONINÆ.

IPHIAULAX Fœr.

The species of this genus in the collection have the bodies of a bright red color, with black legs and dark fuscous wings with pale ochraceous stigma. They are very smooth and shining. The following table shows the main differences of the species:

Wings not pale at the base, uniformly dark fuscous.

Head, scutellum and metanotum black **Weyenbergii**.

Head, scutellum and middle of metanotum red **Lynchii**.

Wings pale at the base.

Occiput and outer orbits red, mesonotum with three black marks.
Holmbergii.

Occiput and outer orbits black, mesonotum not maculate with black.

Apical half of scutellum red, apex of occiput with a transverse red mark, lower part of mesopleuræ with a longitudinal red streak..... **adornatus**.

Scutellum and vertex entirely black, lower part of mesopleuræ not streaked with red..... **Brethesii**.

28. *Iphiaulax Lynchii* sp. n.

Bright-red (the color of red sealing wax), the antennæ, the face, tips of mandibles, palpi, a mark covering the front, roundly narrowed behind and enclosing the ocelli, the lower half of the occiput broadly laterally, two marks close to each other on the apex of the mesopleuræ, the upper longish oval, the lower narrower and conical, the narrowed end below, the breasts, the black on the prosternum extending on to the pleuræ, line, twice longer than wide, transverse at the base, its apex rounded, on the lower apical half of the mesopleuræ, the metapleuræ and the legs, black; the four anterior tibiæ and all the tarsi dark rufous. Wings dark fuscous, the stigma, except narrowly at the base and apex, pale ochraceous yellow, the first cubital and the discoidal cellules with the usual hyaline small clouds; the third abscissa of radius twice the length of the basal two united; the recurrent nervure interstitial. Tegulæ red, like the thorax. ♀. Length 12 mm., terebra 7 mm.

Smooth and shining, including the abdominal furrows. Antennal scape three times longer than wide, its apex projecting into a tooth below. Face closely rugose, covered with black hairs; the antennal tubercles, the lower half of the clypeus and the oral region rufous. Temples a little longer than the eyes, rounded behind. Abdomen as long as the thorax, and wider than it; smooth, the area on second segment becoming narrowed towards the apex, but not to a sharp point, the apex being blunt and transverse. Suturiform articulation wide, with a long oblique apical branch, which commences near the middle of the segment; there are smooth furrows on the apices of the third and fourth. The penultimate ventral segment and the hypopygium are black.

Mendoza, March.

✓ 29. *Iphiaulax Weyenbergii* sp. n.

Bright-red (the color of red sealing wax), the antennæ, head, palpi, mandibles, scutellum, metathorax, the breasts, lower edge of propleuræ, a large mark on the apical half of the mesopleuræ, the upper

part obliquely narrowed, the centre dilated semi-circularly towards the base, the apex of the penultimate segment and the greater part of the hypopygium, black; wing blackish fuscous, the stigma pale ochraceous yellow, its apex black; the third abscissa of radius twice the length of the second. ♀. Length 10 mm., terebra 7 mm.

Head and metathorax densely covered with white pubescence. Face alutaceous, opaque. Temples a little longer than the eyes, obliquely narrowed. The abdomen has only the suturiform articulation; it is smooth and has a shallow, curved apical lateral branch which extends beyond the middle of the segment; the area on the second segment extends to the apical fourth of the segment.

Mendoza, May.

30. *Iphiaulax Holmbergii* sp. n.

Bright-red (the color of red sealing wax), the antennæ, base of mandibles, palpi, face, except the sides and lower edge narrowly, front except on the lower outer edge at the antennæ slightly, and the orbits narrowly, the black on the front prolonged broadly on to the half of the vertex on the sides, more narrowly behind the ocelli, this part having small triangular dilatation, a mark on the sides of the occiput below, two broad lines close together on the central basal half of the mesonotum, a wider one on each side on the apical three-fourths, the metanotum, except for a mark in the centre, its base abruptly narrowed into a cone, the breasts, the central lower half of the propleuræ, this black part longer than the basal or apical, the lower part of the mesopleuræ, the black at the apex narrowed and commencing near the top, the rest commencing shortly above the centre, the apical upper part obliquely narrowed and rounded at its junction with the other; below the basal half is separated from the black breast by a red line. Metapleuræ black, except under the wings. Wings fuscous, the base hyaline to near the transverse basal nervure, the first cubital cellule hyaline except at the base below, and the usual hyaline spot in the discoidal cellule; the stigma light ochraceous; the third abscissa twice as long as the basal two united. Abdomen smooth and shining, the plate on second segment narrowed to a point and extending to the apical fourth of the segment; it is bounded by deep smooth furrows, which unite with a lateral one, the two forming a large triangular area; the four furrows at the base are separated by a squarish tubercle at the base of the segment; on the base of the fourth and fifth segments are obliquely curved smooth furrows. The four anterior tarsi and the apex of the tibiæ are dark rufous. ♂. Length 8 mm.

Mendoza, March.

31. *Iphiaulax adornatus* sp. n.

Red, the antennæ, head except for a transverse mark of equal width, twice wider than long, in the centre of the vertex behind, the base and

apex of scutellum, the space between it and the wings, the post-scutellum, metathorax, except for a streak in the middle of metanotum, the breasts, the lower part of the propleuræ, a large mark on the apical three-fourths of the mesopleuræ in the middle, the mark below becoming gradually obliquely widened, until it unites at the apex with the black on the sternum ; its base above becomes obliquely sloped, forming a triangle with the apex above ; the mark is then continued straight to the base, which is bluntly rounded, the narrowed basal part forming almost a square. The base of the propleuræ is black to near the top ; the red central part being triangular. Wings fuscous, the basal cellules lighter colored, especially at the base ; the first cubital cellule clearly hyaline except at the lower basal corner, the cloud in the discoidal cellule quadrate, longer than usual ; the recurrent nervure is received in the apex of the first cubital cellule, clearly distant from the transverse cubital nervure. Area on base of second cubital cellule two-thirds of the length of the segment, not narrowed to a point, its apex half the length of the base. The suturiform articulation is finely striated in the middle, the apical furrow distinct, but shallow, the outer edge of the area not half the total length ; the area becomes gradually narrowed from the outer to the inner side ; there are distinct furrows on the apices of the fourth and fifth segments. ♂. Length 10 mm.

The apical two ventral abdominal segments are black. The face is covered with short, white, intermixed with longer black hair ; the metathorax is densely covered with white hair. There is an obscure red narrow line in the centre of the orbits.

Mendoza, March.

Comes near to *I. Holmbergi*, having like it the base of the wings pale and the mesopleuræ with a red wedge projecting into the black ; *Holmbergi* may be known by the mesonotum having three black marks, its scutellum is entirely red, all the tarsi are testaceous, the outer orbits and the outer edge of the vertex are not black as in the present species, and the area on the second abdominal segment is narrower and more sharply pointed ; the outer raised area on the base of the third segment is narrower on the outer side and it reaches nearer to the middle ; it is also, owing to its being narrower, not so near to the middle of the segment.

✓ 32. ***Iphiaulax Brethesii* sp. n.**

Bright red (the color of red sealing wax), the antennæ, head, mandibles, palpi, scutellum, metathorax, prosternum, lower edge of propleuræ, mesosternum, mesopleuræ from the oblique basal furrow, leaving a red triangular upper basal part, the apical segment of the abdomen and the legs, black ; wings fuscous, the base of the anterior hyaline to near the transverse basal nervure, the greater part of the

first cubital cellule, a small cloud below the first transverse cubital nervure, and the basal half of the hind wings are also hyaline; stigma pale ochraceous, its basal fourth black. Area on base of second abdominal segment reaching to the base of the apical fourth; it is smooth, has a round tubercle in the middle of the base and becomes gradually narrowed to the apex; the narrowed apical part is bordered by wide, deep furrows. Sutureform articulation wide, the central part finely, closely striated; the lateral apical branch is roundly curved; there is a narrow furrow on the base of the fourth segment, and a less distinct one on the base of the fifth. Tegulae black. Face and metathorax densely covered with long white pubescence. Base of mandibles rufous. ♂. Length 9 mm.

Mendoza, February.

DORYCTINÆ.

33. *Liobracon ruficornis* sp. n.

Black, the flagellum of antennæ and palpi dark red, the pronotum, the middle lobe of mesonotum, the centre between it and the scutellum, metathorax, abdomen, and hind legs, bright red; the apex of the four anterior femora, the tibiæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous; wings fuscous, paler at the base, the nervures black, the stigma pale ochraceous, black at the apex, the base of the radial cellule narrowly and the first cubital cellule, except behind, hyaline; the third abscissa of radius almost twice the length of the basal two united; the first abscissa of radius curved forward, the second rounded backwards; the recurrent nervure received in the apex of the first cubital cellule; the transverse median nervure shortly beyond and the transverse basal and very obliquely sloped. The basal radial cellule in the hind wings is about one-fourth of the length of the apical. Head, thorax and legs covered with longish clear white hair; the apical abdominal segments bear shorter white hair. ♀. Length 10 mm., terebra 5 mm.

Face closely, somewhat strongly transversely striated, almost reticulated above; the top in the middle strongly, but not closely punctured. Front and vertex smooth and shining; the front not much depressed. Ocellar region distinctly separated and raised. Thorax and abdomen smooth and shining. Pronotum nearly as long as it is wide at the apex. Middle lobe of mesonotum large, clearly separated, roundly convex. Parapsidal furrows smooth. Scutellar depression large, deep, its sides rounded, the centre with a stout keel. Middle of metanotum with a shallow furrow, stoutly keeled down the middle. First abdominal segment wider than long; the second is shorter, has a narrow furrow down the middle and a wider, deeper, oblique one on either side; its apex is bounded by a smooth, roundly curved furrow; there is a narrow, shallow curved furrow on the base of the fifth and sixth segments; the last has the apex black. The sides of the metanotum bear large deep, clearly separated punctures; the metanotum is sepa-

rated from the metapleuræ by a furrow which is crenulated at the bottom. Malar space half the length of the eyes.

Mendoza, November.

EVANIIDÆ.

34. *Evania Haarupi* sp. n.

Head, thorax and hind coxæ, except at the apex, red, the rest black; wings clear hyaline, the nervures black; the apical joint of the tarsi of a dark red color; the hind spurs fuscous. Head, thorax and legs covered with a white down. Sides of the face and the top finely closely striated; the central part of the face with a few scattered punctures and bordered laterally by a deep, slightly curved furrow. Centre of front with a clearly defined keel; the part on either side of this finely closely obliquely striated, the outer side with large, clearly separated punctures. Vertex smooth, except for a few punctures outside the ocelli, which are in a curve, the hinder being separated from each other by the same distance as they are from the eyes. Metasternal fork with diverging branches. ♀. Length 4.5 mm.

Antennæ long, the apex reaching beyond the apex of the abdominal petiole, slightly thickened towards the apex; covered with a white pile; the third joint not much longer than the fourth; the underside of the flagellum fuscous. Malar space nearly as long as the eyes. Apex of the mandibles and the teeth black. Centre of mesonotum strongly punctured in the centre, the punctures widely separated; the outer edges much more weakly and sparsely punctured. The scutellum is much more strongly punctured than the mesonotum; the metanotum is reticulated, more finely, irregularly and closely on the apical slope in the centre; the part between the metanotum and the pleuræ is obliquely striated, with a keel down the middle. Abdominal petiole shining, sparsely punctured; above it bears on the sides two stout longitudinal keels and, at the apex below, is a shorter one. Propleuræ at the apex above broadly obliquely striated, the striæ becoming shorter below; the lower depressed middle part is strongly longitudinally striated. The long spur of the hind tibiæ does not quite reach to the middle of the metatarsus.

Mendoza, March.

35. *Evania mendozaensis* sp. n.

Black, the antennæ and legs red, the coxæ, apical half of hind joint of middle trochanters, the greater part of the hinder and the hind tarsi, black; wings hyaline, the nervures black. Face densely covered with white pubescence, smooth, a fine furrow down the sides. Front strongly but not very closely punctured, a fine keel down the centre. Vertex with some scattered punctures; the temples smooth. Hind ocelli separated from each other by a distinctly greater distance than they are from the eyes. Malar space one-third of the length of the

eyes. Basal half of mandibles rufous. Mesonotum with wide, curved, crenulated parapsidal furrows, the space between them sparsely strongly punctured; the outer lobes smooth. Scutellum strongly punctured, the centre not so closely as the rest, the apical central part being smooth. Metanotum closely punctured, the punctures moderately large, clearly separated; the apical slope is densely covered with white pubescence, closely weakly irregularly reticulated. The pleuræ opaque, except for a smooth shining space, narrowed behind, above the middle of the mesopleuræ, which are finely closely longitudinally striated on the basal half above; the apical upper part alutaceous; the lower part punctured strongly, but not deeply. Metapleuræ finely rugose and irregularly, but not closely at the base and below the apex, reticulated. Metasternal forks triangular, obliquely diverging. Abdominal petiole smooth. ♂. Length 4 mm.

Third joint of antennæ, if anything, shorter than the fourth, the apical two joints black, the two before them infuscated. The long spur of the hind tibiæ is clearly distant from the middle of metatarsus and is not much longer than the second joint.

Mendoza, March.

BETHYLIDÆ.

XESTOBETHYLUS gen. nov.

Eyes large, occupying more than half of the head in front, reaching to the base of the mandibles, pilose. Ocelli prominent, in an equilateral triangle. Mandibles with a large lower tooth, broad at the base, narrowed towards the apex, which is bluntly rounded; there are two upper teeth, not very clearly separated at the apex, but with a distinct furrow between them, the furrow broad and backwards extending beyond them. Clypeus triangular, raised in the middle, the sides from the top obliquely sloped. Antennæ 13-jointed, stout pilose, the third joint not much longer than the fourth, the last three joints equal in length. Parapsidal furrows narrow, but distinct; there is also a lateral sternal furrow. Scutellum longer than it is wide at the base, where it is bounded by a transverse furrow; the sides are furrowed; it is not quite so long as the mesonotum. Metanotum as long as the pro- and mesonotum united, not narrowed towards the base, strongly aciculated, keeled down the centre. Wings with a distinct stigma, a long radius reaching close to the apex of the cellule, a distinct costal cellule and two large basal cellules, the anterior being longer than the other. Anterior

femora not more swollen than the others. Fore tibiæ with one, the others with two spurs.

The pronotum is nearly as long as the head, and is distinctly longer than the mesonotum; there is a curved furrow along the lower part of the propleuræ. The first abdominal segment is twice longer than the second; the abdomen bears no tubercles on the second segment. Tarsi longer than the tibiæ. Claws simple.

Comes nearest to *Dissomphalus*, Ashm., which may be known from it by the second abdominal segment being longer than the first, and bearing two small, round, wart-like tubercles, by the mandibles being quadridentate, and by the anterior basal cellule being much longer than the hinder, and gradually narrowed to an acute point, not wide at the apex as in Ashmead's genus. Judging from Ashmead's figure of *Dissomphalus* the scutellum is not much widened towards the apex as it is in the present genus where it is narrowed as in *Isobrachium*.

36. *Xestobethylus pallidipes* sp. n.

Black, shining, the thorax more so than the head, and the abdomen more than the thorax, the antennæ rufo-testaceous, paler at the base, the mandibles rufous, with black teeth; the legs pallid testaceous, much paler than the antennæ; abdomen rufo-testaceous. Wings very clear hyaline, very iridescent, the nervures and stigma testaceous, the costal cellule at the base of the stigma clearer than the rest, almost white. Pro- and mesonotum with distinct, clearly separated punctures, the scutellum very smooth and shining. Metanotum strongly aciculated; its central keel extends from the base to the commencement of the apical slope. Upper part of the meso- and metapleuræ smooth, bare and very shining, the lower and the sternum opaque and bearing shallow, distinct, clearly separated punctures. Mesosternum bordered by a fine furrow. ♀. Length 5 mm.

Body and legs covered with a short white pubescence. Metatarsus as long as the following joints united. Palpi testaceous. Apical three abdominal segments infuscated at the base. Genital armature large, prominent. Apical abdominal segments more prominent than the others. The scutellum becomes gradually narrowed towards the apex.

Mendoza, December.